

*Hon. Secretary of State.*

# Western Carolinian.

[Printed and Published, once each week,  
By PHILIP WHITE.]

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**TERMS.**

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance—but payment in advance will be required from all subscribers at a distance, who are unknown to the Editor, unless some responsible person of his acquaintance guarantees the payment.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid.

Advertisers will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they may not be attended to.

**THE PRESIDENCY.**

Extract of a letter to a gentleman at Harrisburg, dated City of Washington, Jan. 9th, 1827.

In compliance with your desire for information on the probable result of the next Presidential election, I shall with frankness give you the opinion of the best informed persons with whom I have conversed on this subject, together with my own observations:

Developments of the popular feelings upon the choice of the next chief magistrate are now rapidly taking place. The respective preferences of a majority of the states are distinctly avowed. The feelings of some, the policy of others, and the impressions on the rest are now so apparent, as to enable an observer to decide with considerable accuracy upon the result. This may however be measurably affected by the mutability, arts and influence of interested, subtle and active men.

It is now evident that the friends of Wm. H. Crawford have determined to accede to the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidential chair, and that they unite in support of his pretensions. This is overtly settled in the nomination of Gen. Jackson by the members of the legislature of the state of Georgia, by a vote of one hundred and two to nine; by a similar unanimity of nomination by the legislature of South Carolina, one hundred and thirty five to two (the friends of Jackson, Calhoun, and Crawford having united in this act); and by the general fraternity among these parties which is manifesting itself through the nation.

To the friends of Jackson and of Crawford, those of J. C. Calhoun are added; and the union forms such a force of numbers, talent and influence, that it would seem improbable that this can be effectively met by Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay, and their friends, aided by their united experience, ability, patronage and official advantages, great as they are.

The states of North Carolina and Virginia, have not yet made a direct embodied avowal of their intention, but their final course does not seem at all questionable. Individual declarations and known principles enable the mind without much trouble to divine their future acts. Men are so very sincere in their dislikes, that the most opposite natures will coalesce to diminish the power of the object of a higher common aversion; and will sur-

render the strongest personal competition to unite for mutual safety.

Pennsylvania, flattered by the accession of other states to the nomination made by her of General Jackson in 1824, cherishing the moral and political influence, that seems in this, as in many other matters, to have been awarded her by the Southern States, will doubtless adhere to her original recommendation. She is certainly aware that part of her high standing with the South, has arisen from the liberality of her principles and the justice and steady perseverance with which she has maintained her once declared preferences. In justification of her inflexibility, it may be remarked that, her central position, and the confidence felt in her equity has created her in some degree an arbitrator between the inordinate mercantile tendencies of our Eastern States, and the more varied interests of the South; and this has imposed on her duties of the most sacred character, which warrant her in insisting on her views being treated with due consideration in the selection of the depository of Executive power.

It seems too, that Pennsylvania is somewhat jealous (and perhaps justly) of investing those with high political authority, who from any prior impressions or present influence would be likely to regard the mercantile interests of our country as of primary importance; and who from such considerations might agree to render the interests of the agricultural states, of which Pennsylvania is chief, subservient to a merchant-policy.

Some difficulty may perhaps occur in the selection of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency to be placed on the ticket with Gen. Jackson. It is obvious that as the location of Gen. Jackson is in one of the new states in the West, the Vice-President should be taken from one of the old Atlantic states. Public sentiment may also require that as the General is a citizen of a slave-holding state, the Vice-President should be selected from a non-slave-holding state. There are evident

difficulties to be avoided, and some sacrifices of individual interests to be made. The present Vice-President, it is said, stands ready to make any surrender, which important objects or interests may require. It is freely asserted that he is disposed to act with due reference to high national considerations.

To keep the Western states from going en masse for a Western President, it is thought that Mr. Clay will take the field in person and will run for the Vice-Presidency in conjunction with Mr. Adams as President. This it must be admitted, will be an able and to some extent an effectual movement. It will be placing the name of Mr. Clay in full view, have more impression on his friends, than the recollection of his connexion with the present cabinet, however immediate, can possibly have. It will be presenting the standard of each leader full upon the eye, check a forgetful wandering of their partisans, and will remove all uncertainty of the unity of interests and of purpose amongst their respective chiefs. The effect will be such as to require to be met by corresponding wisdom and due reference to circumstances.

The state of New York has a deep interest in the acts of the general government. Her extensive connexion and numerical force, too, make her important acquisition to a political compact. Formerly electing electors by her Legislature, she gave a most effective vote; but in 1825 she was led to adopt a district system, by which, in all probability, her strength will be divided amongst opposing candidates.

To obtain the support of at least a part of this state, will no doubt be within the policy of the friends of Gen. Jackson. It is true that without any of the votes of this state he may be elected, but with any material number of these he can scarcely fail. If then to secure success, it should be advisable to select a citizen of New-York as Vice President, no doubt this measure will be adopted. The question naturally presents itself, who shall this citizen be?

It is now evident that the party in New York which in 1824—5 were successfully opposed by the extraordinary combination that sustained Mr. Adams at that period, have now by the defeat of that federation regained their ascendancy in the state Legislature. It is also certain that the late congressional elections resulted in returning a decided majority to the 20th Congress, opposed to Mr. Adams, and it seems recorded in the late message of governor Clinton, that he stands arrayed against the views and policy of the present national administration.

It is not then within the range of probabilities, that an understanding will take place between the immediate adherents of Mr. Clinton and the old democratic or Bucktail party, on the subject of the impending contest? Should this be the fact it must give an overwhelming majority to the opposers of the present administration and the command of nearly all the electoral districts. Even if this fraternity should not take place, the Bucktail party will command a majority of the electoral votes. What then seems the evident policy of the friends of Gen. Jackson? Certainly to adopt the candidate for Vice-President that may be indicated by the opposition in the state of New York—provided that he be an individual not obnoxious to the states friendly to a change of administration. The effect must be decisive.

Premising these reflections and referring to the best information, it seems safe to state that should Gen. Jackson be living and in health at the next election, by electors he will receive the entire vote of the following nine states:

Pennsylvania 28—Virginia 33—N. Carolina 15—S. Carolina 11—Georgia 9—Tennessee 11—Alabama 5—Mississippi 3—Illinois 3—And at least from Maryland 4—New-York 20—Kentucky 4—Total 138.

And that Mr. Adams under like circumstances will receive the entire votes of the following eight states:

Maine 9—Massachusetts 18—New-Hampshire 8—Connecticut 8—Vermont 7—Rhode Island 4—New Jersey 8—Ohio 15—And from Kentucky 9—Maryland 7—New-York 16—Total 107.

The following states are asserted to be doubtful;

Delaware 8—Louisiana 5—Indiana 5—Missouri 3.

If this letter, so much more lengthy than I had intended, should add to your information, I shall be contented with the time I have bestowed on writing it, provided it elicits from you a communication of equal length and frankness upon matters of state concern.

To love is painful, it is true;  
And not to love is painful too;  
But, ah! it gives the greatest pain,  
To love and not be lov'd again.

**LITERARY FUND OF N. CAROLINA.**

In the Raleigh Star we find the first annual Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, created by act of last session. The Board is composed of the Governor, Treasurer, Chief Justice, and Speakers of the two Houses. We make the following extracts:

"From the appropriation made at the last session, the following sums of money have been received by the Public Treasurer, and pursuant to the act, the Board have caused a regular account of the same to be stated by the Treasurer.

1. Dividends from the Bank of C. Fear, . . . . .	\$1,936
2. Dividends from the Bank of Newbern, . . . . .	14
3. Tax on licenses and Retailers, from Sheriffs and Clerks, . . . . .	4,109 84
4. Tax imposed on Auctioneers, . . . . .	741 04
5. Entry money for vacant Lands . . . . .	4,614 07

Making an amount of receipts previous to the 1st day of November, 1826, . . . . . 12,304 95\$ Since which time a further sum has been received from the Cape Fear Navigation Company, amounting to . . . . . 420 00

Making the receipts up to this time, \$12,724 95\$

"From the appropriation of \$21,090, which was paid by this State to certain

cured to them by treaty made by the United States, and for which this State has a fair claim upon the quity and justice of the government of the U. States, no part has been received, and the Board recommend to the Legislature to make another application to Congress for the same.

The Board then recommend the draining of the Swamp and Marsh lands belonging to the State, which have been pledged to the Literary Fund.

According to the Report the State owns Bank Stock to amount of \$648,800, viz:

In the State Bank of No. Carolina, 2,762 shares, of the value of . . . . . \$276,200 in the Bank of Newbern 1,653 shares, of the value of . . . . . 166,300 in the Cape Fear Bank 2,057 shares, of the value of . . . . . 205,700

Of this stock, the dividends arising on that held in the State Bank, are now applied to the ordinary expenses of the government, and those arising on the stock held in the Newbern Bank and the Bank of Cape Fear, previous to 1821, have been set apart and are now applied to the purposes of internal improvement, and consist of,

In the Bank of Newbern 1,304 shares, of the value of . . . . . 130,400

In the Bank of Newbern 1,358 shares, of the value of . . . . . 135,800

The dividends on the remaining stock in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear are pledged to the purposes of the Literary Fund, and consist of

In the Bank of Newbern 349 shares, of the value of . . . . . \$35,900

In the Bank of Cape Fear 699 shares, of the value of . . . . . 69,900

It is respectfully recommended, that the stock now owned by the State and purchased since 1821, and that which may be hereafter acquired, in the Banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, be transferred to the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, for the benefit of common schools.

This suggestion for the improvement of the fund for common schools, has not been made without due regard to the revenue of the State, and its ordinary disbursements, and no doubt is entertained, but the stock may be appropriated as recommended, without injury to either."

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

We have been favored (says the Milton N. C. Gazette, of the 1st inst.) with the perusal of a letter, dated the 12th ultimo, from J. G. A. Williamson, Esq. late of Person county, in this state, and now American Consul at Laguayra, Colombia, to a gentleman in this town. He says

that at that time "the prospects were dull enough; there is comparatively nothing doing here. The revolution of Paez, has completely, for the moment, prostrated every thing. The natives who hold money are unwilling to let any person know they have it, and the merchants who have largely trusted out, are unable

to collect enough for ordinary expenses. The city of Laguayra, and Caracas, are and have been under martial law for ten days, and on Friday last a band was published, prohibiting persons from going beyond certain limits of the town without a pass. The valley of Caracas is a beautiful strip of country, and in the vicinity of Laguayra, though extremely mountainous, there can be considerable cultivation. Every thing grows here. Tobacco can be seen wild; and almost, or with the least cultivation, every thing can be raised in the greatest abundance. Cotton, instead of being an annual plant,

as with you, never dies, and grows unto trees, for I have several stalks growing as large as my leg. With ten years peace internally and externally, from the richness of the productions of this country, it would grow rapidly and beyond calculation. Laguayra is now considered unhealthy. Caracas and neighborhood is a fine climate, about your April weather to 15th May, Laguayra is much warmer, say now about the June weather of Milton; in the summer a little warmer, say July and August with you, and there is no doubt the Thermometer rises higher with you at times than here."

**GUATEMALA, or CENTRAL AMERICA.**

Col. Williams, formerly U. S. Senator from Tennessee, but now minister to Guatamala, has written a letter to a friend in Tennessee, giving an account of an excursion of several days into the interior of that interesting country—speaks of the soil and salubrity of the air, in the highest terms—visited the towns of Awatitan and Antigua, (Old Guatemala) which were destroyed more than a century ago by volcanic eruptions and inundations of water from the mountains—the inhabitants were so much attached to the pure water of these places, that after their calamities they would not quit until driven

out of the Spanish King—they by the way founded New Guatemala. Since the revolution, and the inhabitants are allowed to locate themselves where they please, they are rebuilding the old cities, and the two mentioned, now contain about 15,000 souls each. An intelligent priest aged 80, who entertained Mr. Williams, informed him that since they had begun to dig wells in that country, earthquakes were less common and less violent—the priest accounted for this on philosophical principles, asserting that the wells formed additional breathing places to the earth, and allowed her to respire without occasioning so much motion to her bowels.

Another priest, Pedro Castro, curate of Antigua, entertained Mr. Williams with the greatest hospitality—rode round the country with him two days.

"In addition to his clerical functions, he is a member of Congress, and an enthusiastic Republican. In 1798, when he graduated at the University of Guatemala in his thesis he ventured to question the Divine right of Kings, and was sentenced to the stocks, by the faculty, for six hours, for this supposed heresy. Shortly afterwards he was threatened with the loss of his head, for uttering some sentiments in favour of free government.

"From the first dawn of the revolution in this country, he took a most decided part against old Spain. Among the variety of anecdotes, political, religious, and historical, with which he entertained me, was one relating to an Indian, who was condemned to death for some slight infraction of the laws of the King. The King of Spain had imposed and collected a tax of \$3 50 cents on each male Indian from 18 to 50 years of age, for 300 years, in order to defray the expenses of the conquests of this country: when any one failed to pay this tribute, the tax collector tied up the delinquent and flogged him at discretion. This and other like cruelties engendered a deep rooted hatred against the Spaniards; when the condemned Indian, above mentioned, was about to be executed, some priest attended, and urged him to confess his sins, be baptised and go to Heaven. The Indian inquired of the priests, whether there were any Spaniards there. On being answered in the affirmative, he obstinately rejected both confession and baptism. And met his fate not only with an undaunted spirit, but with demonstrations of joy, that he was about to be freed from Spanish associations."

**JACKSON IN ALABAMA.**

On Wednesday, January 10th, 1827, the Senate of Alabama passed unanimously the following resolution, which was introduced by Mr. Crabb.

*Resolved by the Assembly of the State of Alabama, That they believe General Andrew Jackson to be an intelligent citizen*

*—an honest man—genuine republican*

*—a pure and incorruptible statesman—*

*and that the decided wish of a large ma-*

*jority of the people of Alabama is that he*

*may at the next presidential election be*

*fairly and constitutionally elevated to the*

*highest office in the gift of our country.*

A resolution embracing the same ob-

ject, passed the House of Repre-

sentatives, with only ten dissenting voices.

It will be seen, by a reference to our

Congressional proceedings, that the House

of Representatives, by a vote of 80 to 72,

have refused to consider the resolutions

offered by Mr. Hamilton, of South Caro-

lina, providing for the restitution of the

fines levied under the old Sedition law.

*U. S. Telegraph.*

**House of Entertainment.**

**REMOVAL.**

THOMAS HOLMES respectfully acquaints his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from the building he lately occupied, back to the one formerly kept a House of Entertainment, but which has for a number of years been occupied by the Printing Office; where he is prepared to accommodate

TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS; and hopes he will be able to give the same satisfaction he has done for twenty years past. Travellers are particularly invited to call at his House; "where the weary are at rest, and the wicked cease from troubling."

*Salisbury, N. C. Jan'y. 30, 1827.* 48

**For Sale, or Rent,**

**M**Y House and Lot in the Town of Concord. It is in a central part of the town, and is a very eligible stand for the Mercantile or any other kind of business, having been advantageously occupied as a Store for many years: there is

FEBRUARY 20, 1827.

## REMOVAL.

(C) The Office of the *Western Carolinian* is REMOVED from the building which it formerly occupied East of the Court-House, to one on the same street South of the Court-House, immediately opposite the Bank; where those who may have business with the establishment, will please hereafter to apply. 133

*An old Roman used to say, that "Good debts become bad ones by not being called for."*

All persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, for subscriptions, are earnestly requested to make payment, as soon as convenient. Remittances can be made by *post-office*. The accumulating expenses of the establishment, require a collection of the long-standing dues, to enable the Editor to meet the continual demands which are made on his purse. If, within two or three months, he could receive one-tenth of the money due him for subscriptions to the paper alone, he could pursue his laborious avocation with gladness feelings, untroubled by the ceaseless importunities of creditors, and embarrassed with the perplexing task of satisfying the varied calls of his establishment when he has not therewithal to do it.

February 12, 1827. 138

## CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

A correspondent of the *Jackson (Tennessee) Gazette*, gives the following description of *Tucubaya*, the place where the Congress of South-American Deputies, who assembled last summer at Panama, are to re-assemble (if, indeed, they ever do again re-assemble, which seems to be problematical with many) sometime during this month; and to where our Ministers, Messrs. Sergeant and Poinsett, (the last in place of Mr. Anderson, deceased) have been despatched. The writer of this sketch travelled in Mexico in 1822:

The village of *Tucubaya* is situated about two leagues S. W. of the city of Mexico, on a beautiful and commanding eminence, from whence you have a fine view of the city, the Lakes Tezcuco and Chalco, and almost the whole valley of Tenochtitlan or Mexico, including in the background, a fine view of Popocatepetl and other mountains covered with eternal snow. It was once a favorite retreat of the Vice Roys of Mexico, who had a handsome palace on the summit of the hill on which the village stands. This place in 1822 was, among other villages, often visited by the Emperor Iturbide, who would spend days, and sometimes weeks, in its delightful shades. Several fine springs and fountains of the purest water bless this charming place. In the vicinity of the palace, is a convent and many handsome residences, which have extensive gardens of fruit and flowers appertaining to them. The lower part of the village is irregularly built, and chiefly inhabited by Mexican Indians. The walks in the vicinity are very romantic and agreeable, and afford many beautiful views of the village and surrounding country. The village is so completely enveloped in trees of the fruit kind and others, bearing a continual verdure, that many of the houses can only be seen from the vicinity, by rising an eminence. *Tucubaya*, if this be the *Tucubaya* at which the Congress is expected to meet, had been well selected, as regards health and pleasant abode—and may with truth be classed among the most delightful situations in the valley of Mexico.

*Old Bachelors.*—In the Legislature of New-York, Mr. McClure (who was a General of Militia during the late war, and gallantly burnt to the ground the town of Newark, in Upper Canada, on being obliged to evacuate it, and drove the unoffending inhabitants into the snow, which was 2 or 3 feet deep, to perish, or seek shelter with their neighbors, in the surrounding country) has brought forward a bill to repeal the tax on dogs, and levy it on Bachelors between 30 and 45. The Bachelors in the city of New-York, have had a meeting on the subject, and passed resolutions expressive of their contempt and indignation at the proposition. Gen. McClure ought to know, that Bachelors, like most other bipeds, are "easier coaxed than driven."

Many glowing speeches were delivered at this congregation of Benedictines. One of them rose, and said:

"He was astonished at the tameness and moderation of his brothers in celibacy, on this occasion—a moderation approaching to weakness. But he could assure gentlemen that he was not one who would sit calmly by, while such an audacious attempt was making to invade their dearest privileges. Others might fold their arms if they pleased, but for one, he was resolved to kindle a flame of indignation which would last longer, and burn fiercer, than did the crackling flames of Newark! Do not our civil institutions declare that we have equal rights—that we are *free men*? And who the plague was ever *free* that was married? Besides, sir, if we have *equal rights*, have I not as good a right to remain single, as Gen. McClure has to tame a shrew? And am I to be taxed because I will not, like Petruchio, consent to allow some vixen of a Katharine to 'comb my noodle with a three-legged stool'?"

No, sir! I'd rather be a dog and bay the moon, than a hen-pecked husband. And the chances of being otherwise, are less

## THE LEGISLATURE.

CAPTIONS of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the late session of the legislature of this state.

## PUBLIC ACTS.

1 Allowing further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant land made in the year 1824, which lapsed on the 15th December, 1826. [Extends the time of payment to the end of the present session of the Legislature.]

2 Making Private Acts printed by the printer of the State, evidence in the courts of this State.

3 Explaining the act of 1823, entitled "An act to authorise the County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of their securities." [Provides that where an administrator is likely to squander the estate of the intestate, his securities may, upon petition to the court, require him to give other or counter securities.]

4 Validating all grants issued by the Secretary of State from the 29th of November, 1826, to the 29th of December, 1826.

5 Supplemental to the act of last session, ceding to the United States Bogue Banks. [Appoints commissioners to apportion the sum, paid by the United States for the land, among the several claimants.]

6 Making compensation to coroners in certain cases. [Provides that if any free white person or slave shall be found dead in the county, it shall be the duty of the coroner to have said body decently interred; for which he shall be allowed, in exceeding ten dollars, to be paid by the Trustee—the estate of the free white person and the owner of the slave made liable for the re-payment of said sum.]

7 Further to amend the act of 1812, making the protest of a notary public evidence in certain cases. [Makes the protest of a notary public evidence of a demand upon the acceptor or drawee of a bill of exchange, in all actions at law, against the drawer or endorser of any bill of exchange, if the demand is set forth in the protest.]

8 To repeal part of the 3d section of the act of 1820, extending the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. [Repeals that part of the said section which requires the defendant to plead in abatement; and makes it the duty of the court, where actions shall hereafter be brought on bonds, promissory notes and liquidated accounts, under 100 dollars, to dismiss the suit.]

9 Altering the time of the annual meeting of the Legislature. [Fixes on the third Monday of November as the time of the meeting.]

10 Limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto. [Provides that no bill of indictment shall be found, or presentment made, in cases of trespass and misdemeanor, except perjury, forgery, malicious mischief and deceit, where said offences shall have been committed three years anterior thereto, unless where the person committing such offences shall have absconded or concealed themselves, or shall have committed them in a secret manner.]

11 To aid the Clubfoot and Harlow Creek Canal Company. [Authorises the Public Treasurer to advance, on certain conditions, out of the fund set apart for internal improvement, to said Company, 12,000 dollars on loan; one half to be paid at the expiration of ten years, and the other half at the expiration of fifteen years, with interest.]

12 Appropriating 5,000 dollars for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington.

13 Relating to the exercise of the right of challenge in certain cases.—[Gives to the defendant the assistance of counsel in selecting a jury.]

14 To prevent free persons of color from migrating into this State, for the good government of such persons resident in the State, and for other purposes. [Prohibits free negroes and mulattoes from migrating into this State, under a penalty of 500 dollars, and provides that, in case they fail to pay said fine, they shall be held in servitude and at labour for a term not exceeding ten years.—Any person who brings such free persons of color into the State, to forfeit 500 dollars. Free negroes or mulattoes, resident in the State, who have no regular or honest employment, to give security for their good behavior. Empowers the County Courts, where it may be expedient, to bind out the children of such persons to some occupation.]

15 To prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases. [Provides that after the first day of January, 1828, that no executor or administrator upon any special promise, in his representative character, shall be answerable in damages out of his own estate, nor shall any defendant be answerable, on a special promise, for the debt, default or miscarriage of another, unless the agreement upon which an action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof be in writing, and signed by the party, or by some person authorized by him.]

16 To repeal the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain causes, so far as relates to the counties mentioned in this act. [Repeals so much as relates to Guilford, Surry, Wilkes, Ashe, Bladen, Lincoln and Haywood.]

18 Concerning executors, administrators and guardians. [Provides that, in suits upon the bonds of executors, administrators or guardians, it shall be the duty of the Court, upon motion of either party, to refer the same to persons selected by both parties; and, in case the parties cannot agree on persons to whom it shall be referred, the Court may refer it to the Clerk, or any other person.]

19 To prevent litigation by regulating costs in actions of assault and battery. [Provides that, in actions of assault and battery, where the damages assessed are less than four dollars, the plaintiff shall not recover more costs than damages.]

20 To authorize the building of a steam boat, to be used on the river Roanoke, and the waters of Albemarle and Pamlico sounds, and the waters of James river and Chesapeake bay, and to incorporate a company for that purpose. [Authorises Bonds to be opened for subscriptions of stock to the amount of \$15,000.]

21 Prohibiting the trading with slaves, except in the manner therein prescribed. [Prohibits all persons from trafficking with, or receiving from any slave, cotton, tobacco, wheat, rice, oats, corn, rye, or any other species of personal property, or from selling to any slave any goods, wares and merchandize, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, except in the day time, (sundays excepted,) and where such *new master* of manager, makes the offence indictable in the County and Superior Courts, and subjects the offender to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars or imprisonment for three months, at the discretion of the Court; and if the defendant be a retailer of spirituous liquors, he shall forfeit his or her license. Its provisions not to extend to the articles of collars, baskets, trays, charcoal, mats, cooper's ware, brooms, bed cords, ground peas and fresh fish.]

22 Amending the act of 1823, relative to peddlars on navigable streams. [Reduces the tax to five dollars for each county on the waters south of the Albemarle sound.]

23 To revive and continue in force the act of 1824, altering and amending the act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of the State [Revives and continues in force said act until the meeting of the next General Assembly.]

24 To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the counties therein named. [Authorises the sheriff and other returning officers of the counties of Anson, Orange, Wake, Craven, Mecklenburg, Orange, Cumberland, Nash, Stokes, Guilford, Rowan, Davidson, Columbus, Beaufort, Person, Caswell, Rutherford, Brunswick, Pitt, Hyde, Halifax, Randolph, Wayne, Green, Robeson, Chatham, Franklin, Warren, Bladen, Duplin, and Edgecombe, to make sale of lands and slaves on the first days of the Superior Courts for those counties.]

25 To perpetuate the evidence of the claim of the State to such shares or stock in the several Banks or other corporations, as have been, or shall be purchased for the State. [Makes it the duty of the Treasurer to deliver certificates of such shares or stock to the Secretary of State, who is to register them; and directs the Comptroller, as soon as his accounts shall be passed upon by the Legislature, to endorse upon the certificates that they have been allowed.]

26 Prescribing the time in which presumption of payment, satisfaction or abandonment of claims shall arise. [Enacts that the presumption of payment or satisfaction on judgments, contracts and agreements, shall arise within ten years after the right of action on the same shall accrue; that the presumption of payment or abandonment of the right of redemption on mortgages, and of other equitable interests, shall arise within ten years after the forfeiture of said mortgage or at last payment on the same, or the right of action shall accrue on any equitable interest or claim, under the like rules and restrictions; that all judgments heretofore rendered, contracts, &c. heretofore made, and which have remained for ten, and less than twenty years, after the right of action has accrued, the presumption in law shall arise within three years from this time, &c. &c.]

27 An act for the protection of sureties. [Provides that in the trial of all actions at Law, it shall be competent for either of the defendants to shew that they are sureties; and it shall be the duty of the jury or of the justice of the peace to discriminate

between the principal and surety in rendering verdict or judgment; and it is then made the duty of the Sheriff to proceed in the first instance on the execution, against the principal.]

28 Concerning the swamp and marsh lands in this State, and for other purposes. [Directs the Board of Internal Improvement to cause to be surveyed certain swamps, and determine whether it be practicable to drain them; and, to enable the board to carry the provisions of the act into effect, authorises them to raise 50,000 dollars by lottery.]

29 Concerning the entry of land in this State. [Declares that it shall not be lawful for entry takers to receive entries of vacant and unappropriated marsh and swamplands, except where the quantity of land does not exceed fifty acres in one body, and that situated between the lines of tracts heretofore granted.]

30 Prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians. [Enacts that the Governor shall appoint one or two commissioners, to superintend the surveying of said lands, which have not been heretofore surveyed.]

31 To amend the act of 1822, declaring what hogshead and barrel staves shall be merchantable. [Declares that all red oak hogshead staves, three inches wide, including sap, shall be merchantable.]

## PRIVATE ACTS.

The following are such of the Private Acts as possess any interest to the people of this section of the state.

Changing the time and regulating the manner of holding the County Courts of Haywood; For the better regulation of the town of Concord in Cabarrus county; Legitimising certain persons there-inamed; Appointing commissioners to erect a building in Lincoln for the accommodation of jurors; Incorporating the Franklin Library Society of Buffalo in Lincoln county; Establishing a poor house in Anson county; Declaring valid certain deeds registered in the counties of Wayne and Randolph; To repeal the act of 1811, Chapter 36, dividing the militia of Surry county into two regiments; To authorise the commissioners of Fayetteville to select a special justice, and to amend the 5th section of the act of 1821, for the better regulation of said town; Appointing Commissioners to lay out a road from Salisbury to Lincolnton; Restoring to credit Willis Bradley, of Rutherford, Establishing and incorporating Mocksville Academy, in Rowan county; To amend the act of 1816, incorporating the town of Charlotte; Amending the act of 1820, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutherford, Burke and Lincoln; Amending the act of 1821, to establish and incorporate Clinton Academy in Sampson county; Concerning certain officers of the county of Davidson; Empowering Joseph Houston, of Iredell, to erect and keep up gates across certain roads therein mentioned; Establishing and regulating the Tennessee River Turnpike Road, in Haywood county; Dividing the third regiment of Burke county; For the relief of Samuel Jones, late Sheriff of Rowan; Allowing *smallmen jurors* in the County and Superior Courts of Orange to receive pay for their services; Amending the several acts relative to the public roads in Wilkes county; Appointing commissioners to lay off a town at Northampton court house, by the name of "Jackson;" Appointing commissioners to lay out a road from Lincolnton to Rutherford; Providing for free ferries in Montgomery county; Appointing commissioners to build a new court house in Surry county, and for other purposes; Altering the boundary line between the first and second regiments of Buncombe county; Appointing commissioners to run and establish the dividing line between the counties of Burke and Lincoln; Regulating the County Courts of Buncombe; Concerning the falling of timber in, and obstructing the run of Abbott's creek, in Davidson county, and Pigeon river, in Haywood county; Incorporating Ebenezer Library Society in Randolph county; To amend the several acts of 1823, incorporating Morganton Academy; Authorising the County Courts of Guilford, Davidson and Chowan to appoint a committee of Finance; To alter the act of 1816, establishing and incorporating an

Academy at Greensborough; Amending the sale law in Rutherford county; Supplemental to the act of 1824, for the better regulation of the town of Greensborough.

Allowing jurors in the county and Superior Courts of Lincoln to receive pay for their services; For the better protection of Raleigh from losses by fire; Compelling the Register and other officers of the counties of Lincoln and Wilkes to keep their offices at the court house; Regulating the time of appointing overseers of roads in Anson county; Dividing Eliza H. Cox, of Craven, Susannah Tindell, of Haywood, and Eliza Dare, of Guilford, from their husbands; and John Fugate, of Wilkes, from his wife; Authorising the county Court of Haywood to contract with Joseph Kilpatrick to open a packway from his house to the top of the Rich Mountain; To render valid certain official acts of Elihu Chambers, of Haywood, and Ezekiel Brown, of Davidson; Appointing commissioners to lay out a road from Lincolnton to Statesville.

## RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution in favor of Francis Moreau of Wilkes; Directing the Secretary of State to purchase Stationary; In favor of Elizabeth Harris; Permitting A. D. Murphey to have the use of books in the public library; In favor of Samuel M'D. Tate, Sheriff of Burke; Directing the printer to obtain from secretary of State a certified copy of an act, and to print the same; Directing the Secretary of State to contract for fire wood for the use of the Legislature; In favor of John "F" Fayetteville. [Authorising the Treasurer to loan Mr. M'Ree \$5,000 for four years, without interest, to aid him in publishing a Map of the State]; In favor of Peter Dowell, late Sheriff of Wilkes; Relative to the purchase of Indian reservations to lands in Haywood county. [Authorises the Governor to receive proposals for purchasing the right of all persons, who derive titles to lands from Indians, to whom reservations were made by the treaties of 1817, and 1819]; In favor of Thomas Welch, of Haywood county; In favor of the Public Treasurer; In favor of do; Concerning the reversion of the State in the Tuscarora lands. [Requests the Governor to receive proposals from the present proprietors, or others, for the purchase of the said reversion in fee simple; and appoints commissioners to ascertain the quantity and quality of each tract, with its fee simple value at the time of examination]; Directing the Board of Internal Improvement to report to the next General Assembly the amount of stock originally subscribed in each of the navigation companies within the State, the amount subscribed on behalf of the State, and the amount paid on such stock by the State and individuals; also the value in cash of such stock, and the terms on which said companies will surrender their charters to the State; In favor of Humphrey Posey; In favor of Jesse Clark; Allowing the Public Treasurer, in the settlement of his accounts, the amount of worn out Treasury notes, burnt this session; In favor of Pleasant Henderson; In favor of the securities of James A. Means, late sheriff of Cabarrus; Requesting the Governor to make application to the British government for permission to take copies, from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, of such documents as relate to the colonial history of this State; In favor of Wm. Thompson; Prescribing the duty of the Secretary of State in relation to certain old plats and certificates of survey; Relative to the amendment of the Constitution of the United States. [Resolves that the Legislature will not act definitively upon the resolutions received from Georgia, proposing so to amend the Constitution as to prevent the election of President and Vice President from devolving on Congress; but that they will delay the same until the next session of the Legislature; In favor of Abraham Forrest; In favor of Bell and Lawrence; In favor of Lawrence and Lemay; Appointing Librarian to the State Library.]

It will be seen by referring to the proceedings of the Legislature, that the members of that body have again had their sympathies excited by the death of another of their associates. John J. Bonner, Esq. a member of the House of Commons from Hyde county, breathed his last on Tuesday evening, after about eight days illness of bilious fever.

But few instances have occurred in this State, where a member has died during the sitting of the Legislature, and none before the present one where two have died.

Ral. Reg.

than those of obtaining the high prize in a lottery—which the managers generally manage to draw themselves. No, sir, I agree with the poet:

Funny and free are a bachelor's revelries,  
Cheerily, merrily, passes his life;  
Nothing know he of connubial delveries,  
Troublesome children, and clamorous wife.  
Free from satiety, care and anxiety,  
Charm in variety fall in their share;  
Bacchus' blisse, and Venus' kisses,  
This, boys! this, is the Bachelor's fare!

The Fayetteville Observer says Gen. McCleure's bill has already had one good effect: Maj. Noah, Editor of the N. York Enquirer, (who is a bachelor of long-standing) avows his determination to defeat its provisions, by taking to himself a wife—if he can get one. The Observer hopes the legislature will keep the bill hanging over him, in *terrorem*, until he is fairly noosed.

—————

**Distressing Fire.**—On the night of the 13th inst., the large and valuable dwelling-house of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, Jr., in the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, together with the kitchen, (a large two-story building) and a large smoke house, with all their contents, were entirely burnt to the ground. The family of Mr. Banks, who had but a short time before moved into the house, barely had time to save their lives, all their furniture and apparel, except their night-clothes, having been consumed in the flames. Mr. Banks was a poor, industrious and respectable man, and has a large family, which, by this calamity, are left destitute of almost every thing, they have not even a shoe or stocking to their feet. Their situation calls for public sympathy and benevolence. The loss to the widow and heirs of Col. Pearson, is a severe one.

[COMMUNICATED.]

February 16th, 1827.

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The Legislature of this state adjourned on Monday, the 12th inst., after a session of nearly eight weeks continuance; during which they passed 34 public, and 117 private acts, besides 23 resolutions. The captions of the public acts and such of the private acts and resolutions as are interesting to our readers, will be found in preceding columns of to-day's paper. We have omitted a detail of the proceedings of the legislature, deeming it unnecessary, since the captions will show what laws, &c. have actually been passed: a summary view of the unfinished business, shall be given in our next.

The report on the subject of the Gold Mines, was, on the 8th, postponed by the Senate till next session. The bill to establish a Medical Board, was on the same day indefinitely postponed. The petitions of Jonas R. Clark, Benj. Lindsay, John Connally, Henry Houston, and Robert Robinson, praying for pensions, were rejected. The judiciary committee reported, that it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the laws relating to the executing of *Deeds of Trust*, &c.

—————

**David L. Swain**, Esq. of Buncombe county, has been elected, by the legislature, Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit of the state, in room of Leonard Martin, dec'd. There were ten or twelve ballottings, before a choice was effected: on the final ballot, Swain received 77 votes, Robert Potter 46, and Jesse Wilson 14. Mr. Swain's name had once been withdrawn, and again offered.

—————

On the 10th inst. William N. Parks was elected by the legislature Col. Comdt. of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade; and William Means, Jr. Lieutenant Colonel of the same.

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By the return of the members of the Legislature, we learn (which fact we have since seen mentioned in the Raleigh Register) that Col. Joseph Pickett, the highly respected senator from Anson county, met with a very serious accident shortly after leaving Raleigh on his way home. His horse having got frightened, ran away, threw him out of his sulky, and badly fractured his leg. At our last account from Raleigh, the probability was, that he would soon recover, so far at least as to be able to reach home.

—————

The Bankrupt Bill has again been rejected in the U. S. Senate, by a vote of 27 to 21, all the senators being present.

The Bill in the house of representatives, laying an additional duty on certain descriptions of woollens was ordered to a third reading on the 8th inst.; ayes 108, nays 99. The bill will pass the house, but it is doubtful whether the Senate will have time to discuss and pass it, even if a majority of that body are inclined to favor it, before the 4th of March, when the session closes.

The House, at our last date, had taken no vote on Mr. Sanders' resolution relative to the appointment of the publishers of the U. S. laws. One hour's discussion was had each day on the subject, all the time the rules of the house allowed for the consideration of resolutions.

Nothing very interesting is doing in Congress; so that our omission to give any details of their proceedings, cannot be much regretted by the reader.

—————

**Albion K. Parris** has finally been elected U. S. Senator from Maine, in place of Mr. John Holmes, whose term expires the 4th of March next.

—————

Benjamin Ruggles has been re-elected U. S. Senator from Ohio, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The Legislature of Massachusetts had not been able to effect a choice of Senator, at our last dates from there: the upper house, on the third balloting, had chosen James T. Austin, on their part: the lower house adhered to their former choice, of Elijah H. Mills, the present incumbent.

**Judge Murphy's Lottery.**—Among the laws passed at the recent session of the legislature, was one authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to raise \$50,000 by lottery, of which, a sum not exceeding \$25,000 is to be applied towards aiding Judge Murphy in publishing the history of the State. We think it probable, (although we are not advised on the subject) that Judge Murphy's Lottery will be merged in the scheme which the President and Directors of the Literary Fund may institute under the above-mentioned act; and that, consequently, those who hold tickets in the former lottery need not apprehend danger of suffering any loss on them; the probability being, that provision will be made for exchanging them for tickets in the new lottery, or probably for redeeming all those for which the money was paid.

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**Extreme Cold.**—A Dr. Wheeler, of Chenango county, New-York, was frozen to death on his return home from visiting a patient, one night during the late extraordinary cold spell of weather. We will here take occasion to say, (which we have hitherto inadvertently omitted to do) that the weather, during the present winter, in this section of country, (and, as it appears, throughout the Union) has been unprecedented, both as to the degree of cold and the length of its continuance. So intensely cold was it, for two or three weeks, that the lives of persons unaccustomed to exposure, were endangered by remaining any considerable time out. The Editor of this paper, on his return home at night from a neighboring county, narrowly escaped freezing. Ice formed on streams and standing water to a greater thickness than was ever known before; and the oldest citizens say, that there have been, but few if any such winters, within their recollection. Still there has been very little snow with us.

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**Map of North-Carolina.**—It will be seen that the legislature has passed a resolution, loaning to John MacRae, Esq. of Fayetteville, the sum of five thousand dollars, for four years without interest, to aid him in publishing a Map of the State. We are gratified that the legislature has at length extended its fostering patronage to Mr. MacRae, to assist him in his laudable enterprise of publishing what the citizens of North-Carolina never possessed, but what they greatly need, a correct Map of their State.—We are in hopes that the example of the legislature will carry much weight with it, in inducing individuals to patronize the work, who before were backward in doing so.

—————

**The Georgia Question.**—The President of the United States on the 5th inst. sent a Message to Congress, touching the question which has arisen between the United States and the State of Georgia, in regard to the execution of the last treaty with the Creek Indians. He informs them that instructions have been given to the United States Attorney for the District of Georgia, to commence prosecutions against the Surveyors complained of as having violated an act of Congress, regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes; and concludes by saying, that if the legislature and executive authorities of that State, should persevere in acts of encroachment, he will be compelled to enforce the laws by the strong arm of military force. The Message and documents accompanying it, were referred to a select committee in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, after a warm discussion between Messrs. Forsyth and Webster, it was laid on the table.

Raleigh Register.

The Milledgeville Journal says that the Little Prince only advised the Surveyors to stop; and that no violence was intended or will be used towards them. The compasses were not taken by his authority, and he says they shall be given up. He meant only to protest against the survey of the territory acquired by the old treaty.

Alabama has passed an act extending their jurisdiction over all the Indian territory to which she was entitled by the Indian Springs Treaty.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 9.

**From Havana.**—Our correspondents of the New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser have letters, &c. from Havana to the 24th ult. The following is an extract from the latest letter, by which it will be observed that Com. Porter is not very pleasantly situated:—“Porter is still at Key West, with one frigate, a brig and schooner, blockaded by a part of the Spanish fleet. Labordie, with two or three frigates, is cruising between Cape Florida and Cape Antonio, with a view of intercepting any assistance which may be sent to Porter. There are now at sea under the command of Labordie, four frigates and two brigs, in good order, all having been lately repaired.”

Patriot.

Mr. Benton has introduced a bill in the Senate, to alter the time of meeting of Congress, to the 1st Monday in November.

—————

The Supreme Court of the United States have unanimously decided that the Corporation of the City of Washington is bound to Mr. Clark, of Richmond, Va. for the Hundred Thousand Dollar Prize which he drew some two or three years ago, in a lottery authorized by Congress, for the benefit of said Corporation, the manager of which (Mr. D. Gillespie) absconded, and failed to pay the prizes.

#### COLBURN'S ARITHMETIC.

In the last American Journal of Education, there is an interesting article on ‘early and elementary education’ which after a brief notice of the improvements lately made in school books, the following just tribute is paid to the Arithmetical works of Warren Colburn.

“Among works of this character it is hardly necessary to mention Colburn's treatise on arithmetic, which are now in use in most schools where the teachers are anxious that their pupils should enjoy the benefits of improvement in school books. There are perhaps no works in any branch of education, which have effected so much for the instructor as well as for the learner—none that have thrown so much light at once on the theory and the practice of teaching, or that have exhibited in so happy a manner the natural progress of the mind, in its development under a judicious discipline. These few unpretending volumes have carried into the humblest of our schools the philosophy of instruction, and have, in numerous instances, roused the attention of teachers to the use of the inductive method in other and very different branches of education.”

#### FROM EUROPE.

Paris papers to the 15th Dec. one day later than previous advices, have been received at New-York. They furnish nothing important from the Continent. Mr. Canning's speech has just been received in Paris; and all were anxious to see what course the French Cabinet would

There are no later advices from Portugal than were received from England.

The New York Gazette says:

The intelligence of the steps taken by Great Britain in aid of Portugal was received in Paris on the 13th, and created considerable sensation. We have seen several letters from Havre of the 15th, all of which concur in the opinion that war will not ensue. One writer says, “Our ministers are strongly attached to their places, and they know that they would be hauled from them in twenty four hours, if they were to take that step.” Another says that France and England understand each other perfectly well, and will avoid a rupture. Letters from Lisbon of the 6th, received at Havre, mentioned that the Portuguese insurgents had been beaten by the militia of the country.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.—“There was but a moderate business doing yesterday in Manchester, but prices remained steady. There were about 700 bags of cotton sold yesterday, mostly in small parcels. One sale of 150 Maranhamas at 9 3 8 which was a reduction of 1 8—holders were disposed to sell. To-day there are a number of small orders, and the brokers are trying for lower prices, and thus far, (12 o'clock) but little has been done.

The Duke of York.—A gentleman of great respectability has informed us that on a letter received by him, brought by the packet from Liverpool, just arrived at New York, there is an endorsement at five o'clock in the afternoon previous to its sailing, which states, that news had been received of the death of the Duke of York.

The ordnance department at London, has ordered home to England, for the purpose of taking his trial there, Capt. Matthews, a member of the Upper Canadian House of Assembly, who stands charged with having called for Yankee Doodle, or Hail Columbia, is the Theatre.

It is now ascertained, that in the next Land Lottery, which is now in a forward state for drawing, there will be about sixty-five thousand persons entitled to a draw, or persons entitled to that number of draws. The number of lots to be drawn for will amount to from twenty-three to twenty five thousand.

Supposing the largest of these numbers to be correct, each person entitled to one draw, will have at least two and a half chances to draw a blank to one prize.

Georgia Statesman.

THE DREDGING MACHINE.

The Wilmington Recorder of the 31st ult. says, that on the 24th, Gen. Owen, Gen. Dudley, Doct. James F. M'Ree, Col. Thomas Cowan, and William B. Meares, Esq. visited the Dredging Machine, now in operation on the Cape Fear river.—Capt. Bache and Lieutenants Wragg and Boyce, visited the machine, at the same time.

We have great pleasure in announcing that these gentlemen coincide in the opinion, that the machine is adequate to the purpose of removing any extent of shoals, which may be in the channel of the river. They are all much pleased at the facility and the power, with which the machine operates. It is affirmed, that it delivers 20 buckets of mud, into the receiving flat, in one minute, each bucket containing one bushel.

Dr. Newbourg, of Brussels, has restored to speech and hearing, five individuals, the youngest 11 years of age, and the oldest 18, who had been dumb and deaf from their birth!

#### Melancholy.

About ten days ago, a sudden alteration took place in the Streets of this town, between Mr. Thomas Davis of Richmond county, and William Shafer, a Stage Driver, who had been in Davis' employment. Shafer received a blow from Davis on the head with a broom handle, of which blow, according to the verdict of the Jury of Inquest, who were summoned by the Coroner to view the body, he died on Monday night last.

Mr. Davis left town soon after the occurrence. It is expected, that since its fatal termination, he will surrender himself to the Fayetteville Journal 31st ult.

The Judges of the Superior Courts have made the following arrangement of the Circuits for the present year:

SPRING.	AUTUMN.
Edenton, Judge Donnell,	Judge Martin.
Raleigh,	Ruffin,
Newbern,	Daniel,
Cape Fear,	Daniel,
Hillsborough,	Rufus,
Mountains,	Strange,
	Norwood.

The Legislature of Alabama has paid a tribute of respect to the memories of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON, by a joint resolution of the two houses, appointing the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, to pronounce an Eulogy upon the lives and characters of the illustrious deceased.

To Correspondents.—“Tiro,” on the importance of punctuation, shall find a place in our next.

“William Tell,” No. 2, shall be published as soon as we can make room for it.

“Justice” has been sent back from whence it came, for the author to consider and consult on another three weeks; and if after such deliberate “re-consideration,” the bill passes, we move that it be sent for “enrollment” to a print of some notoriety, in a certain city, familiarly recentable for such productions. It was Seneca, we believe, who once so aptly said, that “malice drinks one-half of our poison.” Human nature is now the same it ever was; and although, since Seneca's time, there have been many new developments of it, still the adage holds good.

For an illustration of this position, reference can be had to the effusion over the signature of “Justice,” in our paper of the 30th ult.;—and the production now under consideration, shows forth the truth of the maxim in still bolder relief. The species of poison here spoken of by Seneca, is which is so subtle in its nature, and so diffusive in its operation, seems to have pervaded “Justice” to an alarming extent. For apart from its deleterious influence, we could hardly trust our senses in believing him capable of using language and epithets (in which he so profusely deals) worthy only of the familiars of a brothel. But some have told us that we have no right to expect any thing less from him, significantly quoting the proverb, that “early associations leave the strongest impressions.” Justice most egregiously deceives himself if he expects, either by official brow-beating, or by denunciation, to scare us, contrary to our own judgment, to prostitute our columns to the publication of such a tissue of coarse and vulgar abuse, and that too levelling against the Editor himself, as is contained in his last communication. We hope we shall never, while in the exercise of our rational faculties, thus commit suicide on the reputation of our paper.

#### The Markets.

Camden, Feb. 10.—Cotton, 8 to 9; corn, 75 to 80; whiskey, 60; salt, 80 to 87; flour, 7 to 7 50; wheat, 31 to 35 to 150; peach brandy, 65 to 75; apple do. 60 to 65; bacon 10 to 12; beef 6 to 7.

Fayetteville Feb. 7.—Apple brandy, 45 to 50; Peach do. 60 to 75; Bacon, 7 to 8; Bagging, 20 to 25; Coffee, 16 to 19; COTTON, 9 to 9 25; Corn, 70 to 75; flour, 6 to 6 50; Iron, 5 50 to 6 50; Molasses 35 to 37 1/2; Sugar, 9 to 12; Salt, 85 to 90; Whiskey, 45 to 50.

Charleston, Feb. 3.—Cotton, upland, 9 to 10; Jamaica, 38 to 40; apple brandy, 34 to 38; beeswax, 27 to 28; bacon, 7 to 8; bagging, 22 to 24; salt, Liverpool in bulk 45 to 47; Turkey Island 60; sugar, brown, 84 to 92; Coffee, 13 to 16 1/2; molasses, 29 to 34; black pepper, 16; corn, 62 to 65; flour 6 to 6 1/2.

North-Carolina bank notes, 2 1/2 to 3 per cent.

Cottons.—The Stock on hand of Uplands is not large; and a very fair business has been done in them at our quotations, which are the same as last week, 9 to 10 cents.

Corn.—We quote at 60 to 65 cents, as in our last. The import of the week was inconsiderable.

#### Married.

In Davidson county, on the 18th ult., by Henry Dusenbury, Esq. Meshack Pinkston, Esq. of Rowan county, to Miss Margaret Roberts, daughter of the late Warren Roberts, of the former county.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst. by William Harris, Esq. Mr. Mark Jones to Miss Nancy Neel.

#### DIED.

In Caswell county, on the 26th ult. at an advanced age, Mrs. Murphrey, mother of the Hon. A. D. Murphrey.

February 1

## Valuable Books at Auction.

ON Tuesday evening, the 20th day of February next, (being the week of Rowan County Court) at the store of Ezra Allenong, there will be sold, without reserve, the following Books, to wit:

History of the French Revolution, Buchan's Domestic Medicine, Raynal's History of the East and West Indies, 6 vol. Haywood's Justice, Haywood's Manual, Blairs Lectures, Hollins Ancient History, Pitt's Virgil, 4 vol. Friars Gerard, 2 vol. 1 Philosophical Grammar, Watts' Logi; Francis's Horace, 4 vol. Pope's Homer, 9 vol. Homer's Dramatic Works, 1 vol. Boston's four-fold State, Bryden's Tour, British Housewife, Spectator, Klopstock's Messiah, Gordon's American Wars, Edwards on Free Will, Barclay's Apology, Burns Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, Crown Circuit Companion, Fordyce on Education, Green's Bankrupt Law, Hunter's Poems, Johnson's Dictionary, Haxham on Fevers, Carter's Reports, Maitland's History of Scotland, Rappan's History, 4 vol. Burr's Trial, 1 vol. Evergreen's Crown Law, Curry on Yellow Fever, Surgical operations, Description West Indies, Evans' Sermons, Pope's Literary Correspondence, Marshal's Life of Washington, 4 vol.

With a considerable number of other rare and scarce Books, being odd volumes, and Greek and Latin school books; belonging to the estate of Maxwell Chambers, sen. dec'd.

Sale to commence at early candle light. If not all sold on that evening, the sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

Credit of six months, will be given; note and approved security will be required.

THOMAS CHAMBERS.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 26, 1827. 4:50

## Contract for a Church.

THE members and friends of the Episcopal Church, having determined to erect a Church in the town of Salisbury, and having appointed the undersigned a Committee for the purpose of contracting for and superintending the building of the same, they hereby give notice to all persons disposed to undertake, that they are ready to receive proposals and to enter into a contract for the whole or any part of the work. The walls are to be of brick: other particulars will be made known on application to either of the committee.

JOHN McCLELLAND,  
STEPHEN L. FERRAND,  
JOHN BEARD, JR.  
EDWARD CRESS,  
THOMAS CHAMBERS,

Committee.

42

December 20, 1826.

Original Poetry.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. A PEEP AT THE NIGHT, After a Thunder Storm.

The conflict of the elements is over; the moon is half obscured by the skirt of the retreating thunder-cloud; the vault of heaven is serene, and spangled with stars, except in the direction of the retreating storm; Luna's upper limb is undoubtful, but pale, resembling fresh departed beauty in her mortal robes; melancholy indeed, but so pleasing to the eye, that the mourning gazer almost wish to die, provided they were to become the objects of so much awful reverence and silent admiration.

Reader! hast thou ever contemplated the full orb'd moon emerging from the retiring tempest?—hast thou ever beheld all that was noble, lovely, and angelic, laid prematurely on the last carnage which humanity requires? The similarity is striking in feature and in thought.—Look out of thy basement again. The train of the cloud retreats slowly, descending to the eastern horizon, distilling refreshing and gentle showers in its course, after the subsiding conflict of the elements. Reader! hast thou ever felt or witnessed the moderated grief of friends and relatives, expressing itself in mellow tears for departed beauty and worth, after the first tempest of intense feeling and regret has subsided? The similarity of the scene before me, is impressively striking and synonymous.

I generally find it difficult to express in prose, the ideas and reflection produced by sublime views of nature:—But whether I may be more happy in conveying them in poetry to others, is a point which is not for me to decide.

### ADDRESS to the MOON.

For Queen of night and nurse of thought,  
Shall thus be to distraction brought?  
Shalt thou who shin'st, and I who think,  
At last in dark perdition sink?  
Shall all the stars, which grace thy train,  
To non-existence fall again?

The Word declares that all your light  
Must vanish & perpetual night;  
And that the Sun's enliv'ning fire  
Shall with the common wreck expire;  
But that my self-existent flame,  
Which from celestial mansions came,  
Shall to its author re-ascent  
When mortal tenements descend,—  
But on conditions ! ! ! —Man, beware!  
Proceed with caution and prepare  
To meet thy Judge,—for meet thou must,  
The soul survives its mortal dust.  
O ye stupendous orbs of light,  
Which shine by day, adorn the night,  
Whose distances, dimensions vast,  
The faculties of man exhaust,  
Your end and laws to comprehend.  
What'ev'r Astronomers pretend,  
Within the solar system, we  
Your changeless annual motions see;  
But far beyond the solar bound  
Superior suns and worlds are found;—  
What are they?—seek not, Man, to know,  
Thy reason, there, becomes thy foe.  
On heav'n's high majesty depend,  
For there resides thy only friend.

TWRO.

\* Eccl. 12 ch. 7 v. et alia.

### DOMESTIC BLISS.

From "ROSES BY NOV," a New Poem.  
The camp may have its fame, the court its glories,  
The theatre its wit, the board its mirth,  
But there's a calm, a quiet heaven, where  
Maries for shelter—the domestic board  
Will be comfortable, if that's dear,  
Stand not hogs to find a haunt on earth;  
Elsewhere we may be carcasses, gay, care'd for;  
But here, and only here, we can be glad!

O sensible, brilliant, wiser than both were he,  
Who, slighting all the heart should board with pride,  
Could waste his nights in loose revelry,  
And leave his honest partner to abide  
The anguish women feel who love and see  
Themselves deserted, and their hopes destroyed;  
Some doting one, perhaps, who hides her tears,  
And struggles at a smile when he appears!

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### FROM MILK'S REGISTER.

Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved. So is the schooling of our children; so, indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live. Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could. But what of that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar, for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what wretched creatures are they? Most men, sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self-satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind; it gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity. Newspapers, though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth they are the great engines that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties.

A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxony ladies:—"The ladies are models of industry: whether at home or abroad, knitting and needle-work know no interruption. A lady going to a route would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of industry. A man would be quite pardonable for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry: and whether he was not expected to cheapen stockings, instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresden it is carried so far, that even the theatres are not protected against stocking wires. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Checkla, in Wallenstein's death, had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting."

At the cattle show at Concord, (N. H.) premiums were awarded for the best farms. In relation to one of them, the viewing committee in their report, made the following remarks:

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular, and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful and so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years—as a company of healthy, robust, and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife! A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

To Mothers.—The painful operation of drawing milk from the breast, in the absence of infantine action, may be obviated, by the following process. Take a thick and heavy pint decanter, fill it with hot water, as soon as the glass becomes hot, pour off the water, and apply the mouth of the decanter, as warm as it can be borne, close to the nipple, exposing the body of the decanter to the atmosphere. As it cools, the air within becomes condensed, and the milk is extracted to fill up the vacuum, with facility.

A good Bread.—A mixture of two parts of flour, and one of potato, makes an agreeable bread, which cannot be distinguished from wheaten bread. It is said that not less than 300 tons of potatoes are consumed for this purpose in London every week.

WASHING COTTONS and LINEN.

Never wash muslins, or any kind of white cotton goods, with linen; for the latter deposits or discharges a gum and colouring matter every time it is washed, which discolors and dyes the cotton. Wash them by themselves.

### HORSES AND OXEN.

M. Dupetit, in a late agricultural work, examines the advantages of cultivating land by the labor of horses, and by that of oxen. He concludes that the food of horses, costs twice as much as that of Oxen, to perform the same work; that horses have 261 kinds of diseases, and oxen 47; and that the manure produced by a horse will enrich only half as much land as that furnished by an ox.

Oranges.—Mr. White, the delegate to congress from Florida, states that there are annually gathered at St. Augustine and in the vicinity, 1,500,000 oranges. There are some trees supposed to be 120 years old, which bear at this time 4000 oranges each. Mr. W. says, oranges, limes, lemons, citrons, and olives may be cultivated in Florida, in quantities sufficient to supply the whole U. States.

Orchards.—It has become proverbial, that "where an old orchard has stood a young one will not thrive." A Pennsylvanian says the reason of this is, that the land is impoverished. Make the soil good and bestow proper care and attention on the trees, and there will be no difficulty in making a good orchard on old land.

DEATH.

Cure of the miser's wish and coward's fear: Death only shews us what we knew was near: With courage, therefore, view the pointed hour, Bread not Death's anger, but expect its power; Nor Nature's laws with fruitless sorrow mourn, But die, O mortal man, for thou wast born.

**BENEFITS of LOOSE STABLES.**  
I have known horses, in trifling lamenesses receive much benefit from being turned into a loose stable; and all valuable horses should be kept in loose stables. I am certain, if you crack the oats for horses, in a machine made for that purpose, that three feeds will do a horse nearly as much good as four.

A horse has a very sweet tooth, when he is unwell and won't drink, mix molasses or coarse brown sugar in the water: he will then drink freely.

The best stopping I know to make horses' feet grow, or to supple hard feet, which are subject to crack, is linseed boiled, and moderately cool, applied to the feet.

I have been informed by an agriculturist who has written on agriculture, and the feeding of cattle, that the following cheap food will do for all horses, which work in the stages, and draft horses; not for mail-coach horses, nor post-chaise horses; they must be full fed with oats. Half a peck of split beans per day; oats in the straw, one third; two thirds barley or wheat straw; the oats in the straw, and the straw to be cut, in a cutting machine, as short as possible, above a quarter of an inch long. Particularly no hay whatever with this is necessary.

(Southern paper.)

It is said that the Tobacco of which Cigars are manufactured in Havana, can be cultivated to great advantage in Florida. The quantity of Cigars and Tobacco imported into the United States is supposed to amount to about four millions of dollars annually.

### BONES used as MANURE.

The Chevalier Maseret has addressed a letter to M. Matheu de Dom-basle on this subject. In a late tour in Scotland, he found them equally effective on sandy and clayey soils, and that their benefit was felt for thirty years. On humid and calcareous soils, they are of little use; but on grass lands they are very beneficial.

Three steam mills and a horse mill have lately been erected in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, Eng. for grinding bones for agricultural purposes.—The ground bones are used at the rate of from ten to twenty bushels the acre, the most on poor soils.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, have offered a prize of 1000 crowns for the best essay of applying bones as a manure.

A young man, who had attended more to the cultivation of his heels than his head, finding that by teaching the dexterous use of the former, he could obtain much more money than one who attempted to teach the best use of the latter, issued the following proposal for obtaining signers to encourage him to open a dancing school.

### DAN SING SKULL.

Miss stir Lightfoot purpoises to Open a dan sing skull, in which that hellegaunt hart will be tort, in the new west fashun. Lad dies and gentle mun, hoo ma sea fight toe pat run eyes him in his under take in, will pleas toe sin thare naims to this pap her. Skull toe bee open ass sune ass twen tea sin nars shall sin.

Bearing up against temptations and prevailing over them is the very thing wherein the whole life of religion consists. It is the trial which God puts upon us in this world, by which we are to make evidence of our love and obedience to him, and of our fitness to be made members of his kingdom.

Credit, is like a looking glass, which when only sullied by an unwholesome breath, may be wiped clean again, but if once it is cracked it is never to be repaired:

Credit once lost is never to be retrieved: How few will trust the man who once deceived.

### DROPSY.

A late Paris paper states, that a woman was cured of a compound dropsy of long standing by drinking a glass of liquor three times a day thus prepared:—three handfuls of white cresses, and four white onions, boiled in three quarts of water, and reduced to one-third.

At a late duel in M—, the parties discharged their pistols without taking effect; whereupon one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the combatants should shake hands. To this the other second objected, as unnecessary; "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

## Tailoring Business.

SILAS TEMPLETON, grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from a generous public, respectfully informs them, that, bating all contingencies, he has permanently located his business in the shop recently occupied by Revell and Templeton, on Main street, in the town of Salisbury. He has just received the latest FASHIONS from Philadelphia, and will continue regularly to receive them at stations in the U. S. and Canada, to accommodate gentlemen with dress Coats, Pantaloons, Fests, &c. made after the newest and most approved styles in vogue at the north, and on more reasonable terms than such clothes have heretofore been made in Salisbury. He will warrant his work to be substantially and elegantly made; and, what is equally important with most persons, it shall fit well before he will require pay. Country cloth will be made up on the very lowest terms that any regular tailor can make a saving business in doing it for. The greatest possible pains will be taken that no one shall be disappointed in the work they wish to get done at his shop, either as to the fitness of their garments, durability of workmanship, or promptness of execution. All those, then, wishing any description of Tailoring done, may reasonably be asked to come and see me.

Come and try me, in fitting you, I'll not lack A hair:—If I do, I'll take the garment back.

Salisbury, Feb 5, 1827. 4:50

N. B. One or two Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age, who can come well recommended, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

SILAS TEMPLETON.

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, N. C. on the 16th of August, 1826, a negro man, who says his name is J. C. A., 22 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high; says he left his master about 6 weeks since, in the state of Georgia; was bought by one Johnson, last spring, of Matthew Williamson, at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FIELDING SLATER, Jailer.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 4:50

State of North-Carolina, Davidson county:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December term 1826. Charles Levering vs. Alexander Rea: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Gary Markland and Henry Eakles, and they summoned as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Alexander Rea, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that Andrew Watts, James Watts, William Watts and his wife Rebecca, who are inhabitants of other states, appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Iredell county, on the 3d Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Watts, should not be admitted to probate.

Witness, Absalom K. Simonton, Clerk of our said court, at Statesville, the 3d Monday of November, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

A. K. SIMONTON, Clerk.

Price adv. 83.

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law October term, 1826: David Blalock vs. Nancy Blalock; petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Nancy Blalock, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to her that she make her personal appearance before the Judge of our Superior Court of Law, at the next Court to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1826, and in the 51st year of our Independence.

LAWSON HENDERSON, Clerk.

Price adv. 84.

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## SALES OF LAND for TAXES.

ON the 3d Monday in March next, will be sold, at the Court-House door in Lexington, Davidson county, the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the Taxes for the years 1822, 1826, 1824, and 1825, with costs, to wit:

400 acres, near Clemmonsboro, the lands of Jones Mitchel, of Virginia;

320 acres, given in by Wm. Wadsworth, adjoining the lands of David Kepley, and others; this tract will be sold for the taxes of 1824 and 18